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## EDITOR'S CABINET.

Washington, November 27.

### MEETING OF CONGRESS.

As the time for the meeting of the 16th Congress approaches, the members begin to drop in. That body will convene on Monday, the 6th of December. A week from next Monday.

The poet Campbell, in his beautiful little piece, entitled "Lochiel's Warning," hath very justly said, that "coming events cast their shadows before." And it is very certain, that the business which will mainly occupy the attention of Congress at the ensuing session, is already well shadowed out to the perception of the public mind. Among others, will assuredly be found the following topics:

1. Spanish American Affairs.
2. Royal Spanish Affairs.
3. The Currency of the United States—including the subject of spurious banking.
4. Domestic Manufactures—in connexion with duties on the importation of foreign goods—and varied views of taxation.
5. The limitation or extension of the slave principle.
6. Bankrupt System.
7. Public Lands.

There are other points, which, every year, are matters of course, yet of the first importance. Such are—

8. The Military Establishment.
9. The Naval Establishment.
10. The Militia.

When we consider the nature, the number, and the magnitude, of these objects, we are impressed with the belief that the 16th Congress will assemble with as great a weight

of responsibility, with as great a necessity for calm deliberation and forbearing temper, as any congress which has met since the year 1789. Much *steady light* is wanted on several of the topics we have specified, which cannot be obtained from the *waving torches* of irascible orators or factious writers. Let every intelligent citizen uprightly *hold his lighted candle*, so that the proper path for the nation may be discerned in peace and quietness.

## FLORIDA TREATY.

Capt. REID, of the Hornet, arrived in town yesterday. He left Madrid on the 23d, and Gibraltar on the 25th October. We understand that he brings despatches for government, and that the treaty ceding the Florida has not been ratified: What explanation Spain may have to offer, we may learn hereafter. A minister to make them is promised, and Mr. Forsyth remains at Madrid. Congress is that branch of our government to which is confided the power of declaring war, or of directing reprisals; and it will be for that body to decide upon ulterior measures. It is well that it meets so soon after the receipt of these advices. The transactions of this winter, we have no doubt, in one shape or another, will put an end to negotiation between the United States and Spain. We confess, however, that we do not entirely abandon the idea of the eventual ratification of the treaty in question.

## TERRIBLE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

Late advices from Great Britain represent the situation of the English nation to be the most alarming imaginable. Government has been compelled to add ten thousand troops to the regular military establishment in order to repress popular commotion; the public revenue decreases; the lord-lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, (earl Fitzwilliam,) had joined the Reformers, and been in consequence, turned out of office. In short, every thing indicated a tendency to anarchy among the people, and absolute despotism in the prince regent.

A very singular affair occurred in New Orleans on the 16th of last October, as we learn from the *Louisiana Courier* of the 13th of that month. Mr. Bailly Blanchard, the cashier of the Planter's Bank of that city, suddenly disappeared, without any person's

knowing what had become of him. Rumor, however, soon sounded the alarm, and it was reported he had fled, and that the bank was insolvent. A rush for payment of notes in specie immediately took place, and the intervention of the city guard became necessary to prevent outrage. The Planter's Bank, however, met all the demands upon it, the Bank having come to its aid with \$250,000 dollars, and the Louisiana Bank and the Branch Bank of the United States with 100,000 dollars each. On investigation of the vaults the deposits were found in proper order, and Mr. Blanchard has been acquitted of every thing like dishonesty.—Mr. Blanchard's body has been since picked up, floating in the Mississippi, and by a jury pronounced to have come to his death by assassination.

We have frequently heard it asked, will the Spanish Treaty, ratified after the expiration of the time limited for its ratification by the court of Spain, be again submitted to the Senate? In answer to the inquiry, we offer the following observations:

1. The reason of the limitation of time for ratification, is to fix some certain period beyond which the parties shall not be left in suspense, by compelling both to come to a conclusion.

2. The period of ratification may or may not be essential; and, according as the case may be, the party postponed may, or may not, avail himself of the non-ratification. Thus far, the period of ratification has not been very essential to the interests of the United States; and we should suppose the Treaty, itself, now, as when sent to Spain, would be acceptable to our government, if on this day ratified.

3. But there is one reflection, which may serve to put the question to rest: Mr. Forsyth was, it is likely, instructed to exchange the ratifications. If the treaty has been ratified by the Spanish monarch, as it has been by the American Executive here, and the ratifications have been exchanged at Madrid, we take it for granted there will be no further question about it, but that the treaty will be promulgated in due form immediately on its arrival at Washington. If, however, Mr. Forsyth's instructions did not extend to an exchange, upon a ratification after the time limited, we apprehend, strictly, the whole transaction would be liable to revival by our government, although we do not think it would be revised.

4. We do not find any precedent exactly

in point. Treaties with Great Britain and Sweden, have been conditionally ratified by our government, and sent back; but in these cases, the other parties having fulfilled conditions, the presidents (Washington and Monroe) have considered them as perfected, and proclaimed them as such. The Spanish Convention of 1802, forms no exception; for it had no definite limit of time for ratification. It was to have been ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, "as soon as possible;" and this possibility extended to sixteen years: yet it was not again laid before the Senate.

5. In the case of the French convention of 30th September, 1800, it was submitted a second time by Mr. Jefferson to the Senate; but, then, it contained an important new proviso. Still, the senate declared, the ratifications, having been "duly exchanged at Paris," that "they considered the convention as fully ratified, and returned the same to the president for the usual promulgation."

Under all these circumstances we regard the practice as fully settled.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Theodorick Bland, of Maryland, Judge of the United States, in and for the Maryland District, vice James Houston, deceased.

William Armistead, of Virginia, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue, for the District of Hampton, vice David Brodie, deceased.

Ezekiel McDaniel, of the District of Columbia, Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Benjamin Trevett, of Massachusetts, Captain of a Revenue Cutter.

John Adams Webster, of Maryland, Captain of a Revenue Cutter.

HAMBURG CONSULATE.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by me, and recognised and acknowledged by the president of the United States as vice consuls of the free hanseatic city of Hamburg, and exequaturs issued for them accordingly. John W. Schmidt, esq. for the city and state of New-York.

Frederick C. Graf, esq. for the city of Baltimore and state of Maryland.

Anthony C. Cazenove, esq. for the city of Alexandria and District of Columbia.

Jacob Wolff esq. for the city of Charleston and state of South Carolina—of which due notice is hereby given to the public. C. N. BUCK,

Consul-general of Hamburg to the U. States.  
Philadelphia, 19th Nov. 1819.

We learn that the Missouri expedition, consisting of the 6th Infantry, and the Riflemen, under Colonel Atkinson, arrived at the Council Bluffs on the 2d of October, in good order, and well supplied, where they have taken up winter quarters. The conduct of the Indians in that quarter is generally friendly, and a deputation of all the tribes arrived a few days after, to meet the Commanding Officer, in council. Nat. Int.

N. CAROLINA—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, N. C.

RALPHIGH, NOV. 17, 1819.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

Gentlemen—It is under circumstances somewhat inauspicious and consequently with sensations other than those of a pleasurable cast, that I have entered upon the discharge of the present duty.

To portray the civil, religious and political advantages of our highly favored country, would not only be more fashionable, but would assuredly be a more grateful task to the patriot and philanthropist than a survey of the dark and portentous side of the picture; but while my bosom swells with gratitude to the All Wise and beneficent disposer of events for the benefits bestowed on us; I feel too much respect for your intelligence and discernment to believe that you have assembled for the purpose of being congratulated and congratulating each other on the residuum of political happiness which we enjoy, while so much remains to be done to improve and ameliorate the condition of society. I shall, therefore, without further apology, address you frankly but respectfully, and submit to your deliberate review and consideration, a few subjects important in themselves and in their consequences. And in the first place as claiming a pre-eminence above all others, allow me to call your attention to the subject of the education of youth, the only durable basis of every thing valuable in a government of the people; and to press on your attention and the moral and political obligations which you are under, created and imposed by the solemn injunctions of the constitution, to patronize and encourage a general diffusion of knowledge: For when we advert to the languishing condition of some of our nurseries of science and observe the apathy which prevails in regard to their advancement, it becomes a subject of no less astonishment than regret. It is the boast of a republican government that all men are born equal; but what is it that keeps them so? on a proper solution of this question depends the perpetuation of this as well as every other free government.—Let the few monopolize the science of the country and they at once monopolize its sovereignty.

Amongst the leading grievances of the times may be ranked the debased condition of our circulating medium. The Banks, the present regulators thereto, in their too eager pursuit of the game, or in other words, their morbid solicitude for the dividend, have led the citizens of our once happy country into the wilds and mazes of speculative life, and ultimately into a labyrinth of difficulties, from which I apprehend it will require all your sagacity to extricate them. The extraordinary fluctuations in the price of property, and indeed of every necessary and convenience of life induced thereby, has not only had a tendency to plunge many into the depths of poverty; but has also had the effect to subvert their habits of industry and morality, and so long as it is in the power of the Banks to increase or diminish the currency of the country at their pleasure, without being made to feel the consequences of an injudicious issue, or withdrawal, so long shall we be liable to a recurrence of similar embarrassments.

By the establishment of the State Bank of North Carolina we were promised a medium of exchange that would invigorate the operations of commerce and by banishing a depreciated currency from circulation, place the character of the state upon honorable

and exalted ground. But what has been the fact? At the same time that they have banished the old paper currency which was a tender in payment of debts and of course a shield to the people; that they have embosomed in their vaults or driven from the country all the specie, and the notes which have been substituted, instead thereof, not being convertible into gold or silver, the country presents the melancholy spectacle of a people deeply involved in debt without a legitimate circulating medium. Never indeed have our citizens experienced such a pressure, and unless something is done for their relief they must inevitably fall a prey to the iron grasp of their unrelenting creditors. It therefore behoves you to probe the wound to the bottom, and if possible, to arrest the alarming visitation with which they are threatened. The investigation is due to the public as well as to the banks, for it is of the last importance that the currency of the State should be resuscitated and placed on a stable basis.

I am far, however, from being sanguine in the belief that you will be able immediately to devise ways and means to effect a radical renovation; but as our most useful knowledge is often that for which we pay dearest, I am disposed to think that some lessons fraught with wholesome instruction may be extracted from our present difficulties and distress. And while I am upon this subject, permit me to caution you against the too frequent practice of bestowing on a few importunate applicants, desiring to be associated as a body politic, the exclusive privileges and immunities which usually attach to chartered companies without a due consideration of the latent principles contained therein, or the remote bearings and influences which they may have on society; for in this way have we been parting with our sovereignty from time to time, and if the practice is persisted in we shall ultimately become a government of corporations, instead of a government of the people.

A revision of our insolvent laws is at this time peculiarly proper, when from the crowded dockets of the several courts and the unexampled difficulty that is experienced in obtaining the means for the discharge of debts, so large a portion of the community is likely to fall within their provisions.

Imprisonment for debt must be considered as a kind of punishment which is inflicted at the mercy of the creditor, and must often be exercised upon objects where pity and not punishment is due.—In truth, it seems to be a remnant of that gothic policy which prevailed during the ruder ages of society; a policy as barbarous as it is useless, and it is to me strange that it should so long have been suffered to disgrace the code of laws of a State which might otherwise boast of its freedom and humanity. An amelioration in this respect may have the effect of curtailing the extended system of credit that exists at present, as it will take from the creditor one of his most potent engines for the coercion of a speedy payment: but this I have no hesitation in believing, will be ultimately of real benefit to the community, and as an evidence, advert to the embarrassments above alluded to, owing in part, unquestionably, to causes intimately connected with the facilities of obtaining the means of engaging in speculative enterprises, the advantages anticipated from which, if realized, would only have a tendency to enervate and palsy the virtue and patriotism of our citizens.

As all the improvements are progressive, permit me to indulge the hope that your attention will be



efficiently called to a still further amendment of our Judiciary system. The salutary results anticipated by the friends of the Supreme Court establishment, have so far as my observation has extended, been fully realized. The zeal with which that body engaged in the arduous duties assigned to it, the manner in which these have been executed, and the extensive dispensation of justice resulting therefrom, while it reflects much credit on the members composing that court, reflects not less upon the Legislature that had the wisdom and the independence to establish it.

At the last session, I took the liberty to recommend something like a recurrence of fundamental principles, by the restoration of the old district system, so amended and modified as to obviate and remove the principal objections that existed against it, in its original imperfect state. The reasons on which this recommendation was founded, are contained in my message to the last Legislature, to which, if necessary, I would beg leave to refer. If, however, my views in relation to this subject, should not meet your approbation, I would take the liberty to suggest the advantage which would result from the creation of two additional circuits. This will very materially lessen the labours and remove the burthens of our Superior Court Judges; and thereby enable them to bestow more thought and reflection on the important principles of litigation, which must necessarily be brought before them, involving the dearest rights of our citizens, and on which they are bound to decide.

At present, a seat upon that bench is sought for pretty much for the same reasons that a militiaman seeks for promotion—When the title is obtained, and in some few instances, a tour of the state is made; and when in truth, the Judge becomes somewhat qualified to discharge the truly interesting and solemn functions of his office, a resignation takes place, and returns to the bar with all "his blushing honours thick upon him;" not for the purpose of arresting the progress of vice, or infusing energy into the arm of justice, but confidently relying on his borrowed plume, and additional experience, as well as the want of them in his successor in office, and his associates at the bar, he boldly sets at defiance the wholesome and salutary restraints of law, and but too often attempts to turn into ridicule the holy sanctuary of justice.

As somewhat connected with this subject, I cannot forbear submitting for your review, the manner in which our prosecuting officers are paid. By a law passed last session, their services are estimated by the number of their convictions—May this not have a tendency to convert them into zealous persecutors of the unfortunate persons brought before our courts? and indeed, is it not a reflection upon the state that their very support should be made to depend upon the blood that they are unable to extract from the condemned and miserable convict? Assuredly such cannot be the true policy of our criminal law.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to a rigid scrutiny into our militia laws, for we know not how soon the present calm and tranquil state of the political world may be disturbed by an explosion of the combustible materials collected and collecting in various quarters of the globe. From the ease with which the most of our militia officers exonerate themselves from the discharge of the duties required of them by law—there must be a defect in the existing regulations; for we see nearly all, *being bad and inefficient.* By the same useless

round, and pass off like meteors, without rendering any beneficial service to the cause, which in the first instance they so jealously espouse. Indeed I am not sure but their musters, reviews, &c. as at present conducted, instead of rendering the physical force of the state more efficient, hath rather a tendency to palsy and enervate, by inviting to dissipation; and thereby, lavishly sowing the seeds of vice and immorality, generating at the same time habits destructive to subordination.

Again—the times allowed for the officers to make their returns appear to be too short when we take into considerations, our extensive territory; and sparse population. For every failure it is made the duty of the Adjutant General, to commence suits indiscriminately against the delinquent officers; appeals are then made with great confidence to the Executive, who is clothed with the power of remitting the fines; and it is often difficult as the law bears heavily on all, to discriminate between those who are disposed to do their duty, and those who are not. It is desirable that every pretext for a non-performance of duty should be taken from them in order that the law may have its effect.

I received some time past, a communication from the War Department informing me, that there was in readiness to be delivered to the order of this state, (1823) fifteen hundred and twenty-five stand of arms, which were directed to be forwarded to Fayetteville, as an eligible and central situation.—By an existing law of this state, it is made the duty of the executive to distribute such arms as may be received among certain counties, particularly specified in the act. It will, however, be observed, that at the last session, the Adjutant General was directed to have collected all such as had been previously distributed. If the resolution adopted by the last Assembly be founded on a wise policy, it surely cannot be prudent to distribute the present quota.

The cruel and sanguinary nature of the punishments inflicted on those guilty of perjury, and probably some other offences without reference to the different degrees of criminality, are well worthy of Legislative animadversion. The certainty of punishment, it is universally admitted, has more influence in preventing the commission of crimes than their severity. Hence it is desirable to apportion as nearly as practicable the punishment to the enormity of the offence.

For your information, it becomes my duty to mention that the marble statue of the illustrious Gen. George Washington, contracted for by my predecessor, under the authority of the Legislature, will be completed by the end of this year, or the first of the next, and that arrangements have been made for its safe transportation to this country. Some preparation will be found to be indispensably necessary for its reception and preservation.

By a treaty concluded with the Cherokee nation of Indians, during the last Session of Congress, the Indian title to an interesting portion of North Carolina, has been extinguished. The bare announcement of the subject is sufficient to fix the attention of the Legislature, and to induce deliberate thought and reflection thereon, in order that the most eligible plan may be devised for its future disposition. Much useful information may be collected from the judicious remarks of two of our commissioners appointed to run, and mark the dividing line, between this State and Georgia, and who have recently discharged that duty in conjunction with commissioners from the latter State. In the file marked A,

will be found the report of the commissioners and the various appendages thereto.

I believed it may be advanced as an incontrovertible position, that when any law, however plausible in theory, is permitted to lie dormant either from a general repugnance in the public mind, to its execution, or from any other cause, that there must be something in it radically defective. In this light have I for some time viewed our usury laws, emanating doubtless from the purest devotion to the public interest, but so far as I am capable of judging too often eluded and of course inefficient.

If upon a re-examination they are found to be wise and politic, enforce them by such legal sanctions as will ensure their execution; if otherwise, why from an adherence to ancient usages suffer them to remain, I might almost say a dead letter on your statute book? Their effect, if they have any, is to alarm the timid, inexperienced and conscientious, and to keep them and their capital out of market, while those who are less scrupulous, and who perchance, may be in possession of a little more legal knowledge or cunning, are preying upon the very vitals of the community.

On the subject of internal improvement it may be proper to remark, that the legislature has appropriated large sums to be invested in the stock of various incorporated companies for the advancement of these important objects of state economy. In the success of these the state is deeply interested, not only as respects its pecuniary advantages but as regards its commercial and agricultural prosperity. It is all important, therefore, that the Legislature should bestow some attention to the disposition of these funds, and that the expenditure should be made under the direction of talents which may prevent the sacrifice of the stock, and afford the highest probability of a successful result from its application to the intended object.

Accompanying this, is a file marked B, containing the resignations of such Justices of the Peace and Field officers as have been received during the recess; together with the resignation of Henry Seawell, Esq. one of the Judges of the Circuit Courts. To supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the latter Gentleman, James Fredell, Esq. of Edenton, was appointed; and on his resignation, which took place immediately after the Spring Circuit, the appointment was conferred on John R. Donnell, Esq. of Newbern, the present incumbent. On you will devolve the more important task of making a permanent appointment.

Thus have I endeavored, in a plain and brief manner, to give you my opinions on a few prominent and interesting subjects. I have been the less reserved in doing so from a conviction that I was addressing the Representatives of freemen, whose duty and whose privilege it is to advance in a direct line to the discharge of the momentous trust confided to their care; and whose liberality, good sense, and patriotism would not only appreciate my motives, but would render harmless and inoperative any errors of judgment that may be found to be contained therein.

I cannot however in conclusion but hope that notwithstanding the depressed price of the staple commodities of the State, and the difficulties and embarrassments with which so many of our fellow citizens have to struggle, that the period is approaching when the ease and independence which has heretofore been their happy allotment may be restored. But this must be the result of a renewed

industry, and the observance of a rigid economy, and above all by ceasing to cherish the delusive idea that speculation and not labour is the source of wealth—a spirit which has been tolerated, not to say encouraged, by legislative sanction. The miseries arising from indulging in this dream of wealth begin now to be felt and to be deplored in almost every section of the country.

North-Carolina, from its remoteness from navigation, must long continue to be an agricultural rather than a commercial state; all attempts to make it otherwise, to promote the interest of towns and not that of the country, to advance commercial rather than agricultural prosperity, is giving a constrained impulse to the industry of the people contrary to their nature, and contrary to the true interest of a vast majority of the population.

These several subjects I recommend to the dispassionate consideration of the guardians of the people's best interests, with a confidence that every proper and constitutional means will be used to correct the various abuses which have been mentioned, to relieve the citizens from their present embarrassments, and to promote the general prosperity of the state.

That this prosperity may be merited by the virtuous and moral deportment of its citizens, and that it may be perpetual is my constant and fervent prayer.

With the highest respect,  
Your ob't servant,  
JOHN BRANCH.

### MESSAGE

#### TO THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
of the House of Representatives,*

Your present meeting will form a memorable epoch in our history. Chosen to perform the first acts of Legislation for the State of Alabama, you cannot estimate too highly the great interests committed to your charge, or the important consequences which may flow from your deliberations. The people have framed a constitution which recognizes and establishes the essential principles of liberty; prescribes the manner in which the government shall be organized; and designates the powers which shall be exercised by the respective departments. To the Legislature is confided, the arduous task of completing the edifice, and of enacting laws for the protection of the rights of persons and of property, and for the advancement of the general welfare. Never has any state commenced its operations under more auspicious circumstances, or furnished stronger evidence in the outset of its capacity for self-government; and I cherish the hope, that the character of our institutions will receive an impulse from your labours, which may entitle you to the lasting gratitude of future ages.

Our country is remarkable for its natural advantages; and we possess the means of rendering it distinguished for the intelligence and moral habits of its citizens, and for the enlightened policy of its councils.—The diffusion of knowledge among the people; a code of laws, adapted to the prevention of crimes and the enforcement of the civil duties, expounded and executed by men selected for their wisdom and integrity; and a due regard to the improvement of those blessings which we owe to the bounty of Providence, and which are presented in our soil, rivers, and climate, cannot fail to make us respectable abroad—prosperous and happy at home.

Ignorance and civil liberty are unnatural associates. Where the people are the fountain of authority—the source whence all power is derived for the direction of the public concerns, and the tribunal whose sentence is final and conclusive—it is indispensable to a just appreciation of their rights and a correct exercise of their control, that they be capable of discriminating between liberty and licentiousness—between invasions of their privileges and those salutary burthens and restraints which are necessary to the general security. It is in such a state of society only, that honest statesmen can prosecute their plans for the promotion of the public good, with full confidence in the judgment of their constituents; or that the selfish views of designing demagogues will be detected and defeated. It is in such a state of society, that detraction and falsehood, the weapons of faction, will be successfully opposed by the voice of truth; that merit will find a certain reward in the general approbation; that the sin of ingratitude, so often ascribed to republics, will be carefully avoided; that freemen will perceive and pursue their true interests; and that the best evidence will be afforded of the decisive advantages of our representative system over every other form of government. The real patriot who is ambitious to acquire that fame only which belongs to great and good actions, will always appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the community, while the artful seeker of popular favor addresses their passions and their prejudices; and as the one or the other prevail, so will the measures of the State be the offspring of enlarged and disinterested views, or of a narrow contracted policy, unworthy the character, and ruinous to the best interests of a free people.

So important to the advancement of republican principles, has the distribution of knowledge been considered, that it is declared in an article of permanent compact between the original states and the people of the Territories that "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." And the Congress have fully redeemed the pledge on the part of the United States. Seventy two sections or two entire townships of land to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, are reserved by law "for the use of a Seminary of Learning, and vested in the Legislature of this State," "to be appropriated solely to the use of such Seminary." And the secretary is moreover authorised to select the two townships in small tracts consisting of not less than two sections each. I have been in the expectation of receiving intelligence from the seat of the General Government respecting the selection, but, owing to accidental causes, it has not yet reached me. As all the information necessary to enable you to Legislate on the subject, will probably arrive in a few days, I shall at a future period of your session, submit to your consideration, the mode of appropriating the lands, which I consider the best calculated to advance the highly interesting object designated in the grant. In addition to the foregoing fund for the purposes of Learning, the sixteenth section in every township (or if that has been disposed of) other lands equivalent thereto are "granted to the inhabitants of such townships for the use of Schools." An act of Congress authorises the County Courts to provide for leasing the same, and limits the duration of the lease to the first of Janu-

ary, next succeeding the establishment of a State Government. It is proper therefore that some legislative provision on the subject should be adopted to take effect from and after that period: and I perceive no objection to a continuance with the county courts of the authority to lease, under the restrictions that the leases shall not extend beyond the term of two years, and that the proceeds shall be applied to the objects for which the grant has been made. In the mean time the country will be generally settled, and it may be advisable thereafter, to place the disposition of the land, under the immediate control of the inhabitants of the respective townships.

The improvement of our rivers and roads, claims your particular attention. Five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within this State; which shall have been or may be sold by Congress after the first day of September last (deducting all expenses incident to the same) is reserved for making public roads and canals, and for improving the navigation of rivers; of which, three fifths are to be applied to those objects within this State, under the direction of the Legislature, and two fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the State, under the direction of Congress. And our constitution has enjoined that the "General Assembly shall make provision by law for obtaining correct knowledge of the several objects proper for improvement in relation to the navigable waters and to the roads of this state, and for making a systematic and economical application of the means appropriated to those objects." I recommend to your consideration the policy of providing by law for the appointment of a skillful engineer, whose duty it shall be to examine the rivers within our limits, and to report as soon as practicable, to what extent, in what manner, and at what expense, the navigation of each may be improved—and also the nearest and most eligible approaches which can be made between the waters of the Tennessee and Mobile rivers.

A general revision of the existing statutes being called for by the late change in our political condition, it is needless and would be tedious to detail the various modifications which have become necessary. The organization of the judicial department and the appointment of judges will also require your early attention. If the primary object of laws are "the establishment of rights and the prohibition of wrongs," it is essential that the laws be calculated to attain those objects, and that they be properly expounded—rigidly and impartially executed. Defects in their execution are no less injurious to society than defect in the laws themselves; and I feel confident that so far as depends on the legislative authority, every effort will be made to guard against both. The rights of the citizen can never be secure in any country or under any form of government, unless the judges in the last resort be men of integrity and intelligence. To obtain the services of such men, adequate provision for their support is indispensable. In times of great national danger and calamity it may be expected that every patriot, regardless of personal considerations, will devote himself to the public; but while the country is in profound peace, and the inhabitants are enjoying its blessings, we should not presume that competent citizens whose pecuniary resources are limited, can relinquish their domestic comforts for public honors, without due compensation. It would be unreasonable to expect it—th-



just to desire it. Avoiding extravagance on the one hand, and parsimony on the other, salaries should be proportionate to the importance and labors of the office, and to the talents which are necessary, and the unavoidable sacrifices which are incident to a correct discharge of its duties. Such a course of policy will render the public service equally accessible to the poor and to the rich, and will enable you to select from the best capacities of the country; while a penurious provision will exclude those classes whose fortunes are moderate, and whose talents furnish the means of providing for their families.

So deeply involved in the course which may be pursued on this subject, do I consider the best interests of our infant state, and so fully am I convinced that the respectability and usefulness of our judiciary will depend on the compensation which may be allowed, that I would respectfully suggest the propriety of legislating on the subject before the judges are appointed.

In relation to the revision of the laws, it may be proper to remark, that the territorial act providing for the punishment of offences committed on the Indian lands within our limits, but without the boundaries of the respective counties, cannot now be executed. That act authorizes the superior courts to proceed to the trial of offenders in any county to which they may be brought; but the constitution of the state declares, that the accused shall be entitled "to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed." It therefore follows, that to render offences cognizable by the courts, they must have been committed within the specified limits of a county. Full force, however, may be given to the law by annexing to the adjacent county or counties, all the country within the state not now embraced in any county.

Among the duties expressly devolved on the General Assembly by the constitution, and the performance of which during the present session is absolutely required, are the appointment of a Secretary of State, an Attorney General, Solicitors, a Treasurer and Comptroller of Public Accounts, and the enactment of laws regulating elections. It is also enjoined that provision be made for organizing and disciplining the militia and for the appointment of the officers; for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state; and for the appointment of a competent number of justices of the peace in the respective counties. You will perceive, moreover, the necessity of providing for the appointment of coroners, constables, surveyors, assessors and collectors of taxes, and of such other county officers as you may deem expedient.

I am not in possession of the means of ascertaining whether any change in the present system of revenue will be required by the amount of the public expenditures. The receipts into the treasury will be laid before you by the proper officer, and you will be enabled to estimate the sum that will be necessary to meet the appropriations which may be authorized for the future.

The subject of arranging the permanent limits of the respective counties, so far as it may be practicable under existing circumstances is worthy of your consideration. Accommodations for the courts and houses for securing offenders will not be provided, while the seats of justice are temporary; and such is the extent of some of the counties that a large portion of the inhabitants are deprived of the benefits of government.

That the state may be represented in the Senate of the United States at an early period of their session, it is desirable that the Senators should be elected as soon as your deliberations will permit.

Herewith I lay before you a statement of the accounts between this state and the state of Mississippi, together with explanatory letters on the subject. The copies of the digest of the laws which are charged in the account, have been recently received and distributed.

Having been informed by a communication from an officer of the U. States that the quota of arms for the present year, to which this state is entitled under an act of Congress, is three hundred and four; and that they would be forwarded to any place (the most convenient for water carriage) I might think proper to designate, I gave instructions that they should be shipped to the town of Mobile. The act under the authority of which the arms have been procured; makes provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States, and appropriates for that purpose, the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars. All the arms obtained in virtue of the act, are to be transmitted to the several states and territories in proportion to the number of effective militia in each, and are to be distributed to the militia "under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the legislatures of each state and territory." It is therefore the province of the General Assembly to adopt the necessary measures for carrying into effect the object of the national legislature.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the last session of the General Assembly, appointing the governor a commissioner to lay off, or cause to be laid off on such plan as he should deem most suitable, a town at the junction of the rivers, Alabama and Cahawba, and to offer the lots for sale to the highest bidder, one hundred & eighty-two lots were sold during the 4th week of May last, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars; of which thirty thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four dollars (being one fourth part) was received at the time of sale, together with fifty one dollars, and twenty-five cents, being the second instalment of lot No. 51, amounting in the whole to thirty one thousand and fifteen dollars, and twenty-five cents. The expenses of surveying, sale, &c. as appears by the receipts of Willis Roberts and Benjamin Clements, were seven hundred and thirty dollars, leaving thirty thousand two hundred and eighty five dollars, twenty-five cents; of which twenty thousand four hundred & five dolls. were paid over to the territorial treasurer. One hundred and twenty dollars have been since drawn to complete the payment of the expenses before stated: leaving in the treasury twenty thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars, twenty-five cents. Ten thousand dollars were deposited in the Planters' and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, and will be expended in the erection of a temporary state house at the town of Cahawba, for which a contract was made in the month of May last. Of that sum three thousand dollars have been drawn and placed in the hands of an agent at Cahawba, to be advanced to the contractor in conformity to the terms of agreement. The principal parts of the building are to be finished on or before the first day of Aug. next, for nine thousand dollars; and the remainder of the sum appropriated, will be required, and is sufficient, to complete the whole, and to provide the necessary accommodations for the two branches of

the legislature. I learn that the building has been commenced, and that no doubt is entertained of its completion within the time specified in the contract.

In lieu of the section of land previously reserved for the seat of the territorial or state government, we are indebted to the liberality of Congress for the donation of sixteen hundred and twenty acres for the same object, consisting of sundry fractions and a quarter section "lying on both sides of the Alabama and Cahawba rivers, and including the mouth of the river Cahawba." There being two ferries, and a few acres of land prepared for cultivation within the limits of the grant, they have been rented until the first of January next for one thousand and four dollars. Twenty dollars have been paid, which, with bonds to the amount of nine hundred and eighty four dollars, I have deposited in the treasury. The very liberal and unprecedented donation we have received, will, if judiciously managed, produce a fund of at least three hundred thousand dollars—a sum amply sufficient to provide permanent buildings and accommodations for the several departments of the government, and to defray the expenses of erecting other works for the public convenience. I consider it advisable that authority be given to lay off and offer for sale an additional number of lots in the town of Cahawba; and that provision be made for the appointment of commissioners to take charge of the public property, and to exercise such powers as are usually granted to corporate towns.

I cannot close this communication without advertising to the signal favors which have been bounteously extended towards us, by the great Author of every good. Abundant crops have rewarded the labours of the husbandman; and we are permitted to enjoy the blessings of liberty, peace and plenty.—No people ever had stronger incentives to improve their means of happiness; or were under greater obligations to manifest their devout gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe. In discharging the high trusts to which we have been called, let us not be unmindful that the future prosperity of our country is essentially concerned in the councils of the present day; and discarding all local jealousies and party animosities, let us unite as members of the same family having a common interest, in directing our minds and our efforts to the advancement of the general welfare. So far as depends on me, you may rely on every co-operation which can be rendered by good intentions, united with a zealous devotion to the public interests.

WM. W. BIBB.

Huntsville, Oct. 26, 1819.

#### PUBLIC LANDS. FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A citizen of high respectability has communicated to me the following:

"There are some points relative to the Public Land system which, I believe, are not so clearly and generally understood as they should be. Permit me to ask—

"1st. What is the Section of a Township? Tho' this is familiar to persons in the Land Office, I doubt whether it is distinctly understood by many who read newspapers.

"What is the encouragement for schools and Colleges in the locations of public lands? The answer would, I trust, be honorable to the government of the country, and very interesting to the friends of science.

"3d. What is the tenure of lands granted by the United States? The allodial character of the landholder accords with the free spirit of our political institutions; but perhaps this distinguishing advantage has not attracted the attention of many in the community. It is an advantage which might be more highly estimated, if viewed in contrast with the abuses and oppressions suffered by European tenantry. The land system of the United States is a novelty of such practical excellence that I wish it to be made known distinctly, and in such a manner as to leave no question of fact."

#### ANSWER TO THE FIRST QUESTION.

##### SECTION.

A Township is a square, whose sides (limited by true meridians and parallels to the equator) are each six miles in length: its area, therefore, is thirty-six square miles, or sections, each of which contains six hundred and forty acres, and each township contains twenty-three thousand and forty acres. A Quarter Section is a square whose sides (bounded by meridians and parallels) are each half a mile, and contains one hundred and sixty acres. The corners of each section and quarter section are distinctly marked by the Deputy Surveyors of the United States. The sections are numbered from one to thirty-six, beginning at the north-east corner of the township, and progressing from right to left, to the north-west corner, and returning, from left to right, to the east boundary of the township, thus:—

North.

East.	0	5	4	3	2	1
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	18	17	16	15	14	13
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	30	29	28	27	26	25
	31	32	33	34	35	36
South.						
West.						

The act of February 22, 1818, authorizes the sale in half quarter sections (or eighty acres) of the sections, 2, 5, 20, 23, 30, 33, of each township. The subdivision of the quarter section is made by true meridians.

The rectangular division of a country is preferable to any other. The cardinal points are known and familiar, even to children. It requires some geometrical skill to ascertain the area of a field whose sides form acute angles with the meridian; but the content of a rectangular field is very easily determined; and, indeed, geometers know that the ultimate result of all calculations of areas is obtained by a reduction to the square or rectangle.

For civil purposes, the rectangular division is preeminently useful. The boundaries of counties—of judicial or military districts—of districts for schools—for religious societies—and for every object of a social character, are easily and accurately determinable in a country thus divided. If the county court-house, the school-house, the meeting-house, &c. &c. are to be central, their place is precisely known. A single glance at the map of Ohio, Indiana, &c. in comparison with the maps of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, or of any of the older states, with respect to county limits, will prove the super-



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prior excellence of the rectangular system. It is like the work of an elegant penman compared with the scrawls of a school-boy.

#### ANSWER TO THE SECOND QUESTION.

##### COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, &c.

The section No. 16, in every township, is by law, reserved for the support of schools; the south east corner of that section is the centre of each township. More than sixty million acres of lands of the U. States have already been surveyed—one thirty-sixth part of sixty million is one million six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six acres, reserved by law for the support of schools. The section No. 16 will, unquestionably, be reserved to all future surveys and disposals of the public lands.

For Colleges and Seminaries of a higher grade than schools, thirteen whole townships have already been granted by the United States to Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, &c. Thirteen townships are equal to two hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and twenty acres. The same legislative liberality will doubtless be extended to all future states and territories. By section 2 of the act of April 18, 1806, relative to Tennessee, two hundred thousand acres are, in that state, reserved for Colleges and Academies. The reservations, then, for schools, colleges, &c. are—

Section No. 16,	1,666,666 Acres
Thirteen townships,	299,530
Reservation in Tennessee,	200,000
	2,166,196

viz: two million one hundred and sixty six thousand one hundred and eighty-six acres; which, at the minimum price of two dollars an acre, is equal to (\$4,332,372) four million three hundred and thirty two thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars. The value of lands in any country is proportioned to the increase of its population and its well directed industry. The area of the whole state of Ohio, (the eldest of the states north of the Ohio,) is about twenty five million acres; of this about fourteen million four hundred thousand acres had been surveyed anterior to the late cessions, which embrace the north west part of that state. A thirty-sixth part of 14,400,000, is four hundred thousand. The free spirit of Ohio, united with signal industry and economy, has already given to section 16, in Ohio, is worth from twenty to thirty dollars an acre.

The value of this privileged and consecrated section, is every day and every hour increasing, in every new state and territory; it advances pari passu, with their agriculture, manufactures, civilization and general improvement. It grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength.

This liberality is indeed honorable to the legislation of a free people, who know that, to continue free, they must be instructed, informed, and enlightened: it is a magnificent and truly parental liberality, to which no parallel can be found in the history of human society.

#### ANSWER TO THE THIRD QUESTION.

##### TENURE.

The tenure is strictly allodial; not stipendiary; not foedal. My limits forbid a full description of the vast difference between allodial and foedal tenure. An accurate and elegant, though condensed view of the subject, may be found in Blackstone, Book II. Chap. 4, 5, &c. Pontopidon, the last of Norway, observes, that, "in the north

ern languages, O D H signifies proprietas, (property), and A L L totum, (the whole)." The allodh is therefore the whole, entire, and absolute property. It is not necessary to say that allodial tenure is, in its nature and tendency, and effects, eminently beneficial to the individual, to his family, and to his country. The fruit of his labor is his own; he can alienate his allodium—he can divide it, or exchange it, or mortgage it, or devise it by his last will. A feudatory has no such power over his feud. The allodial tenant is not subject to the vexations of aids, reliefs, primer seisms, wardship, maritagium, fines for alienation, nor escheat: in a word, he is not

"A wretched robber, with his feudal codes."

After a struggle for centuries, England has been able, in a great measure, to free herself from the shackles of the foedal system, imposed on her by William of Normandy, the Conqueror. The late revolutions and agitations of France, have produced the same happy effect in that fine country; and the other nations of Europe will certainly follow the example now before them.

The Patent given by the United States is of a higher character than a deed of conveyance from one citizen to another. A deed is of no validity unless attended with the legal formalities. A patent passes directly from the sovereign power.

That the United States have a fairer and better moral right to their territory than any other nation now existing, may be easily proved.

Every landholder in the United States should be instructed duly to estimate the highly precious qualities of his tenure; for the true meaning of the term Desolation, is, to have no place of abode or rest.

J. MEIGS.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, NOV. 4, 1819.

\* Columbiad, Book IX.

##### UNITED STATES' BANK.

We particularly request the reader to peruse the following explanation with *caution* and *attention*. It does not in the least contradict the statement of the report of the committee of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States. The apparent *balances* between Banks, we presume, depend very much upon the manner in which the books of the banks are kept, and upon the amount which one bank may hold of the notes of another. The cashiers of the local banks confess that the balance is, upon a general reckoning, in favor of the Bank of the United States; and that is sufficient to shew what was intended by the report, to wit: that the national bank had not dealt in an oppressive manner with the state banks; And the important fact, that, "in the city of Philadelphia, the local banks have received 'from the parent bank, 1,150,972 dollars in 'specie, more than they have paid to it," is not pretended to be denied:

The report of the committee of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, dated the 6th inst. signed WILLIAM DUNAYTON, Chairman, and ordered to be published under the direction of J. GALE, Jr. secretary, contains the following paragraph, viz:

"In the city of Philadelphia, the local banks have received from the parent bank 1,150,972 dollars in specie, more than they have paid to it. No documents which the committee have been possessed of, exhibit the specie transactions between the bank of the United States and its offices and the local banks generally, but the books of the institution in the city, show that the balances due to it by the local banks amount to 2,502,658 dollars, and that the balances due by it to the local banks amount to 941,000 dollars, manifesting that the large sum of 1,561,658 dollars, remains due to the institution, for which it is entitled to demand specie, but which it has forborne to do, although, in order to support the credit of the country, it has purchased great quantities of specie at a considerable expense."

In the National Intelligencer of the 13th instant, edited by the secretary of the committee, and of the stockholders, a writer, in reference to this part of the report, makes an assertion in the following words, viz:

"Numerous state banks have failed, and by the report, those in Philadelphia are much in debt to the Bank of the United States, and must soon be broken if they did merchants to pay duties to government."

From the want of mere perspicuity, and a more just arrangement of the words of the report, an impression has been made, not only on the mind of the writer in the Intelligencer, but extensively in the United States, that, at the date of the report, the banks in Philadelphia were indebted to the Bank of the United States, 2,502,658 dollars; and that the Bank of the United States, at the same time, was indebted to the Banks in Philadelphia 941,000 dollars; manifesting, that the large sum of 1,561,658 dollars was due as an aggregate balance from the Banks in Philadelphia, and for which the Bank of the United States was entitled to demand specie.

To correct an impression so prejudicial to the credit of the banks in Philadelphia, the undersigned deem it their duty to state, that in bringing into one collected view the balances between the bank of the United States and the banks of Philadelphia, it appears that, on the said 5th instant, there was due to the bank of the United States from some of the said banks the amount of 63,136 dollars, and due by the bank of the United States, to the rest of the said banks, the amount of 49,055 dollars; showing the general balance in favor of the bank of the United States was entitled to demand specie, on that day, from the local banks in Philadelphia.

H. Drinker, Cash'r of the Bank of North America.  
—E. Chauncey, Cash'r of the Bank of Pennsylvania.  
—Q. Campbell, Cashier of the Philadelphia Bank.  
—Henry Kuhl, Cashier of Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.  
—Joseph Williams, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.  
—S. Wilcox, Cashier of the Mechanic's Bank of the City and County of Philadelphia.  
—Thomas. Wilson, Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank in the City of Philadelphia.  
—D. Mandeville, Cashier of the Bank of the Northern Liberties.

NORFOLK, NOV. 15.—The squadron under the command of Commodore Morris, consisting of the frigates Constellation, Capt. J. B. Nicholson, (flag ship) and John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, after being detained several days on account of a remarkable smoky atmosphere, got under way in Hampton Roads on Thursday last, with the wind S. by E. and before night were clear of the capes.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

RALEIGH, NOV. 19.—We are sorry to state, that Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, is very sick of a bilious attack, at the house of Gen. Bethel, of Rockingham County, in this state. Mr. Calhoun was on his way to the Seat of Government when thus arrested by sickness. He arrived at General Bethel's on the 9th instant. His friends have this consolation, that he is attended by a Medical Gentleman of celebrity. His family are with him. We add our hopes that he will soon be restored to his family and his country.—[REGISTER.]

Married, on the twentieth instant, at *Kolorama*, near Washington (the residence of H. Middleton, Esq.) by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. FREDERICK GREEN, His Prussian Majesty's Minister resident near the United States, to Mademoiselle VIRGINIE BRIDON, of Paris, (France.)

DUEL.—A letter from Philadelphia of the 15th inst. says, "Mr. HARRIS, late consul at St. Petersburg, was yesterday wounded in a duel with Mr. LEWIS, who lately returned from Russia. The ball of Mr. L. passed through the thigh bone of Mr. H. grazing the bone "a little below the hip."

Accounts from Madrid, of the 8th of last month, mention, that the English government has revived its proposal to the court of Spain, to obtain, upon certain conditions, the cession of the Island of Cuba, which appears to place the Spanish Ministry in a situation which is the more embarrassing, as the inhabitants of that rich colony seem resolved to defend their liberty by force of arms, rather than submit to the power of Great Britain. The correspondence between London and Madrid in extremely active at this moment, which seems to indicate that highly important negotiations are on foot; but they are involved in mystery, and we must wait with patience till time shall discover the secret.

By a letter from Gibraltar, we learn the following particulars: Capt. Read left Gibraltar for Madrid with dispatches for Mr. Forsyth, Sept. 22. Immediately on his return the Hornet would sail for the United States. The Guerriere was, at the date of our letters, (Sept. 25) cruising off Cape de Gat, under the command of Capt. Thompson. The rest of the squadron was at Leghorn. It was to be at Gibraltar on the 1st Oct. at which time the Erie, sloop of war, would sail for the U. States with Com. M'Donough and the rest of the navy officers lately arrested. The affair between the officers of the Erie and those of the British 64th regt. has been honorably and amicably adjusted.—[Dem. Press.]

The French frigate La Glorie, admiral DUFRENE, and brig Eurale, capt. VILLERE DE JOYEUSE, got under way on Tuesday last, in Hampton Roads, and proceeded for Martinique.

New Claim on the Treasury.—The following resolution has been adopted by the Tennessee House of Representatives:—

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law by Congress to secure the payment of lost property by the officers and soldiers in the Seminole war in the year 1818.

The select men of the town of Boston, have offered a reward of one thousand dollars, and the governor of the state, a reward of three hundred dollars, for the discovery and detection of the person or persons, who set fire to the rope walks in that town a few days since.

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## EXTENSION OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

The question of the extension of Negro slavery will probably be decided at the approaching session of Congress. It is one of vital importance to the community at large. If the principle is once established in Missouri, nothing will arrest its progress to the Pacific Ocean. On the other hand, it is a matter for very serious investigation, whether that section of country, beginning at the Bay of Delaware, and running with the Pennsylvania boundary line to the Ohio, thence, down that river to the Mississippi, and down that stream, including Louisiana to the Sabine; with its Atlantic border, is forever to remain, among all these confederate states, the exclusive theatre of negro bondage. Spread the slave principle, and the whole nation is endangered. Condense it, and the states where the condensation prevails are placed in a most perilous situation. The question is one of fearful importance, and it should be well weighed before the passions are seriously engaged on the one side and the other.—What has drawn our attention more particularly to it at this time, is the following notice which we copy from the *New-York Columbian* of the 15th instant:—

**SLAVERY.**—Our citizens are notified that a general meeting will convene at the City Hotel, to-morrow evening, to consult, on 'the propriety of permitting the introduction of slavery into any territory or state, hereafter to be formed or admitted into the union.' It may fairly be presumed that there is little difference of opinion on this subject; and it is very desirable that our city and state should give a clear opinion on this interesting point.

The *New-York Evening Post*, of the 16th inst. contains the subjoined remarks on the same subject:

*The meeting this evening.*—Respecting the object of this meeting, we confess we felt ourselves incapable of forming and expressing a decided opinion; and we, therefore, took the only course we could, with propriety, take, and have hitherto observed an unbroken silence. But we have heard, this morning, very directly, that it meets with the approbation, and will receive the zealous support, of one whose opinions, on any and every great political question, we have been too long accustomed to regard with implicit confidence, to differ from him now. The subject, in all its various bearings, has engaged the profound attention of Mr. King; and, we are assured, is regarded by him as one of the most important that ever came before Congress; quite sufficient to rouse the people of New-York and of the northern states, to exert themselves, and throw their whole weight into the scale of freedom, justice and humanity. We therefore hope the meeting will be numerously attended.

**NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.**—Last evening, a general meeting of the citizens, consisting of at least two thousand, was held at the Assembly Room in the City Hotel, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the danger to be apprehended for the

safety of this republic, if Congress should not prohibit the toleration of slavery in any new states, or territory that may be hereafter admitted into the Union. Matthew Clarkson, Esq. was called to the chair, and John T. Irving appointed secretary. The meeting being thus organized, Peter A. Jay, Esq. rose and addressed those present, in a neat and impressive speech, pointing out, in a feeling manner, the cruelties of slavery, and the evils which would ultimately result to this country if not prohibited; and concluded by offering a set of resolutions. He was followed by John T. Irving, Esq. on the same side, in a speech which did him great credit. No one rose in opposition, and after the resolutions and an address to the American people were read, the meeting adjourned.

The following are the resolutions and address adopted by the meeting.

The existence of slavery in the United States, being, in the opinion of this meeting, a great political, as well as moral evil, derogatory to the character of the nation, dangerous to the safety of its inhabitants, and opposed to the benign spirit and principles of the Christian religion, they consider it the solemn duty of the national government, presiding over a people professing a high regard for freedom and the just rights of men, to prevent, by all constitutional means, the further extension of such an evil in the United States: It is thereupon

Resolved—That, in the opinion of this meeting, Congress possess the clear and indisputable power, by the Constitution of the United States, to prohibit the admission of slavery into any state or territory hereafter to be formed and admitted into the Union.

Resolved—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the admission of slavery into any such state or territory, would be contrary to the spirit of our free and excellent constitution, and injurious to the highest interests of the nation.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due to the members of the late congress, who opposed the admission of slavery into the proposed state of Missouri.

Resolved—That the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States from this state, be respectfully and earnestly requested to use their most zealous endeavors to prevent the further extension of slavery in the United States.

Resolved—That Gen. Clarkson, John T. Irving, Wm. Bayard, John B. Coles, Henry Rutgers, Archibald Gracie, Richard Varick, Walter Bowne, Robert Bogardus, Jonathan Thompson, Henry Eckford, Thos. Eddy, Thos. Addis Emmitt, George Newbold, Rensselaer Havers, John Griscom, Isaac M. Ely, Abm. Bloodgood, Wm. Irvine, Wm. W. Woodsew, Isaac Carrow, Henry D. Sedgwick, John Adams, Isaac G. Pierson, Jonathan Goodhue, Chas. Wilkes, and Samuel L. Mitchell, be a committee to correspond with individuals, and public bodies in this and other states, requesting their co-operation in supporting the principles of freedom, and checking the progress of slavery in our country.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairman and secretary, for the able discharge of their official duties, on this occasion.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. Jennings, for the liberal and gratuitous offer of his room for the accommodation of this meeting.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the several newspapers of this city.



## ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced "to authorise Missouri to form a constitution" preliminary to her admission into the Union. A provision was, by amendment, inserted in the bill prohibiting the further introduction of slavery. This amendment was lost in the Senate, but being retained by the House of Representatives, the bill was defeated.

The principle involved in this provision is so intimately connected with the interests, the character, and the union of our country, that the citizens of New-York, convened in general meeting, deem it proper to convey to their fellow citizens their sentiments on this important subject, and to request their co-operation in such measures as may be best calculated to prevent the extension of the alarming evil of slavery, in the states and territories hereafter to be organized in the wide domain of the United States. They feel a conviction that if the prevalence of this evil is to be checked, the attempt must be made before a new precedent is established for its further extension.

The acquisition of Louisiana, under a treaty which contemplates the formation of new states in that immense territory—a territory far exceeding in extent the whole of the old United States—gives momentous importance, to the question and ought to excite a corresponding interest in its decision. It is no less a question, than whether, in this enlightened and philanthropic age, a mighty empire of slaves shall be permitted to be formed on the soil and under the sanction of Republican America, and admitted into her Union; or whether that new empire is to be composed of men who shall have a *constitutional*, as well as national, right, "to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The power of congress to control the character as it respects slavery, of this great prospective population, has been denied, and its efforts to impose the restriction, have been branded in terms of violence and menace, as a high-handed usurpation. If Congress possess the power, it is important that they should exercise it without fear, and as they would answer to posterity, to conscience, and to God; and that they may be sure of being sustained in *thus* exercising it, it is desirable, that, in addition to the spirit of our institutions, and the laws of a majority of the states they should be animated by fresh and strong expressions of the public opinion.

The constitution gives Congress authority "to admit new states into the Union," and it requires "that there should be govern, free to

every state a republican form of government." The treaty of cession of Louisiana stipulates "for the admission of the inhabitants into the Union according to the principles of the federal constitution." Hence, it is inferred, that their right to admission is absolute, and that power of Congress is limited to a single enquiry, respecting the form of government.

If this inference were true, we should submit in silence, but with sorrow; and have only to regret that the great and good men who framed the constitution, had in this particular lost not only their moral sentiments, but their political forecast, and withheld from the charter of our union, a principle, vitally essential to justice and its own perpetuity.

They were not thus blind. They found the evil of slavery in existence & in strength. It could not be eradicated at once, but it could be circumscribed and restrained; and time would pave the way for the introduction of more powerful and controlling laws. They therefore declared in reference to the domestic condition of slavery, as well as to the slave trade, "that the migration and importation of such persons as any of the states now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808."

The right to prevent the migration of slaves, rests upon the same basis with the right to prevent their importation; and the more effectually to confine the evil within the limits where it was then found, the prohibition was confined to the states then existing. Over the territories, and the new states that might thereafter be formed, the authority of Congress was left absolute; and in the undisputed exercise of that authority, the importation of slaves into the Mississippi territory from abroad was prohibited in 1798; the entire exclusion of slavery from the North-western territory re confirmed in 1789; and subsequently, from the latter territory, the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were admitted into the Union. We therefore are fully convinced that it is within the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into any of the new states or territories, and that it is competent for them to enforce such prohibition by the legislative acts under which they are organized or admitted into the Union.

We forbear to enumerate which we might easily do, other constitutional considerations leading to the same result. We forbear, also, to enlarge on the impolicy of our southern brethren in wishing to extend an evil—the terrors of which they even now acknowledge to be appalling—and to lose their safeguard

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against the dangers of some future servile war, which they will look for in vain unless the western states are peopled exclusively by a race of freemen. Nor shall we dwell upon the injustice of further extending that principle of representation, that was granted in a spirit of concession by which freemen are legislated for through votes derived from the possession of slaves. We feel constrained, however, to declare, in relation to all the considerations connected with this subject, that in our opinion the dictates of sound policy, the principles of morality, and the best interests of the nation, imperiously urge the interdiction of the further progress of slavery in our country.

A majority of the legislature in both houses of congress represent states from which slavery may be considered as excluded; and we ardently hope that none of their representatives will assist in laying the foundations and rearing the fabric of that injustice in other states which they have so nobly prostrated and demolished in their own.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Chairman,  
JOHN T. IRVING, Secretary.

#### PROTEST AND REMONSTRANCE

Of the people of color of the city and county of Philadelphia, against the plan of colonizing the free people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa.

At a very numerous meeting of the people of color, on the 16th inst. following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas an address to the citizens of Philadelphia and New York, having been made through the medium of the public papers, by the agents of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color on the coast of Africa, which address is made, it is said, in behalf of a number of people of colour, who are desirous of joining the projected colony in Africa, and who have made application to the American Colonization Society for permission to be amongst its first colonists. But as a full and explicit expression of our sentiments and feelings relative to the proposed plan of colonization has already been submitted to the public, and as the views therein taken of the subject were the result of cool and deliberate investigation, and no circumstance has occurred since their adoption to alter our opinions, but on the contrary the reiterated expressions of some of the advocates of the measure, that it was foreign to their intentions to interfere with a species of property which they hold sacred, and by the recent attempt to introduce slavery in all its objectionable features into the

new states, and which has only been prevented by a small majority in the national legislature, confirms us in the belief that any plan of colonization without the American continent or islands, will completely and permanently fix slavery in our common country. It is, therefore,

Resolved, That however clamorous soever a few obscure and dissatisfied strangers amongst us may be in favor of being made presidents, governors, and principal men in Africa, there is but one sentiment among the respectable inhabitants of colour, in this city and county; which is, that it meets their unanimous and decided disapprobation.

Resolved, That we are determined to have neither lot nor portion in a plan which we conceive to be intended to perpetuate slavery in the United States.

And, it is moreover resolved, that the people of color of Philadelphia, now enter and proclaim their most solemn protest, against the contemplated colony on the shores of Africa, and against every measure that may have a tendency to convey an idea, that they give the project a single particle of countenance or encouragement.

JAMES FORTEN, Chairman.

RUSSELL PEROT, Secretary.  
November 13.

#### INDIAN WANDERERS.

"NASSAU, Oct. 22.—The Indians who arrived here on Wednesday last from Florida, are come to solicit some supplies; the chief has with him a proclamation issued by admiral Cochrane and general Keane, at the time of proceeding against New-Orleans.—We believe an application has been made to the commander in chief for assistance; but they have had no encouragement to expect a compliance with their demands; the amity subsisting between our government and that of the U. States precluding any measure tending to increase or promote a hostile disposition between these people and the subjects of the States. They are desirous of getting to Jamaica, but their visit there can be to as little effect as it is here. They represent themselves as driven from their homes, and hunted as wild deer: that there are about 2000 of them, and that their greatest enemies are the Cowetas, a nation like themselves, who having made terms with the Americans are set on by them to harass and annihilate their tribe. The number arrived are 28, and being destitute of the means of support, are furnished on the score of humanity with rations and lodged in one of the barracks.

### THE ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The news-papers of the present day, contrasted with their original models, have attained a degree of excellence which is flattering to modern industry to contemplate. While political events are registered with a celerity unknown to our ancestors, the sentiments of liberty are disseminated in the warm impression of the moment. The frivolous pursuits of the age offer an ample field to those who can point with force the keenness of ridicule. Fashion, however versatile, cannot escape the eye of the satirist; and follies of the night are chronicled for the sober contemplation of the morning. Literature has been called in to embellish these diurnal pages; and it has given a stability and perfection, of which the evanescent nature of such productions was hardly thought susceptible. It is, however, a melancholy truth, that such excellent purposes have been frustrated by a vile spirit of faction; a spirit that, according to the sensible Rappin, will sooner overturn the English constitution than the united efforts of our most powerful enemies. But such discussions we leave to the sagacious politicians.

We are obliged to the Italians for the idea of Newspapers. It was their *Gazzetta*—perhaps derived from *Gazzera*, a magpie or chatterer; which have given a name to these publications. Menage, indeed, in his *Origina della lingua Italiana*, is of opinion with others, that it comes from a little coin peculiar to the City of Venice, called *Gazzetta*, which was the common price of the newspapers. Besides these etymons, we are obliged to the learned English Reviewer, in his account of Lodge's State Papers for June 1792, for another, not unworthy of that historical acumen, for which the writer, if I am not mistaken, has long and deservedly been celebrated. Mr. Lodge has given the common etymology, but which our ingenious critic thus opposes. He tells us, that this etymon has always appeared to him improbable. These are his words—"It is improbable, that when there was only this newspaper published at Venice; and when, therefore, there could be no occasion for discriminating this from others, that this should be denominated (as it were) the Farthing Paper. It is more improbable that, in these or in any circumstances, this or any paper should be called, not the Farthing Paper, but the Farthing only. It is still more improbable that, as the paper must have had a name before it gained a sale, the former should be superseded by the latter, and the coin given for it should cover the original name with its own.—These improbabilities united together, form a kind of constructive impossibility, we think against the common etymology, of the word Gazette; while there is another, which must occur to every mind, and has been long familiar to our own. In that language, which we know to have been the Italian of past ages, the Latin, *Gaza* would colloquially lengthen in the diminutive into *Gazzetta*—and, as applied to a news-paper, would signify a little treasury of news. This etymon is as natural and just, as the other is strange and forced. And in that language, which carries equal Latinity with the Italian in its constitution, the Spanish, we find *Gazeta* still signifying "Enarratio Nunciorum," and we see some of the Spanish dictionaries actually deriving it from the Latin *Gaza*, and deriving equally their *Gazetero* and our *Gazetteer*, for a writer of the Gazette, and what is peculiar to themselves."

*Gazetista* for a lover of the Gazette, from the same source.

"Newspapers then took their birth in that principal land of modern politicians, Italy, and under the government of that aristocratical republic, Venice. The first news-paper was a Venetian one, and only monthly: but it was the news-paper of the government only. Other governments afterwards adopted the Venetian plan of a news paper, with the Venetian name for it: and, from one solitary Government Gazette, we see what an inundation of news-papers has burst out upon us in this country."

Those who first wrote news-papers, were called by the Italians, *Menanti*; because, says Vossius, they intended commonly, by these loose papers, to spread about defamatory reflections, and were therefore prohibited in Italy, by Gregory XIII. by a particular bull, under the name of *Menantes*, from the Latin *Minantes*—threatening. Menage, however, derives it from the Italian *Menne*, which signifies—to lead at large, or spread afar.

Periodical papers seem first to have been used by the English, during the civil wars of the usurper Cromwell, to disseminate amongst the people the sentiments of loyalty or rebellion, according as their authors were disposed. Honest Peter Heylin, in the preface to his *Cosmography*, mentions, that—"the affairs of each town, or war, were better presented to the reader in the Weekly News books." In their origin they were solely devoted to political purposes: but they soon became a public nuisance, by serving as receptacles of party malice, and echoing to the farthest ends of the kingdom the insolent voice of faction. They set the minds of men more at variance, enflamed their tempers to a greater fierceness, and gave a keener edge to the sharpness of civil discord.

It is to be lamented, that such works will always find writers adapted to their scurrilous purposes; but of a vast crowd that issued from the press, though little more than a century has elapsed they are now not to be found but in a few private collections. They form a race of authors unknown to most readers of these times: the name of their chief, however, has just reached us, but is on the point of disappearing.

Sir Roger L'Estrange, who appears to have greatly surpassed his rivals, and to have been esteemed as the most perfect model of political writing, merits little praise.

The temper of the man was factious and brutal, and the compositions of the author very indifferent. In his multifarious productions, and meagre translations, we discover nothing that indicates one amiable sentiment, to compensate for a barbarous diction, and a heavy load of political trash. His attempts at wit are clumsy exertions, the awkward efforts of a German who labors on a delicate toy. When he assumes the gravity of the sage, he seems more fortunate in extorting a laugh, burlesquing the most solemn reflections by quaint and uncouth expression.

In the reign of Queen Anne, not unjustly characterised by being distinguished as the Augustan Age of English Literature, Periodical Prints, that till then had only served political purposes, began to rank higher in the estimation of the public. Some had already attempted to introduce literary subjects, and other topics of a more general speculation. But we see nothing that has escaped the waste of time, till Sir Richard Steele formed the plan of his *Tatler*. He designed it to embrace the

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three provinces, of Manners, of Letters, and of Politics. He knew that this was an invaluable improvement, and, doubtless, he thought, that if the last portion could be omitted, it would still have made it more perfect. But violent and sudden reformation is seldom to be used; and the public were to be conducted insensibly into so new and different a track from that to which they had been hitherto accustomed. Hence politics were admitted into his paper. But it remained for the chaste genius of Addison to banish this disagreeable topic from his elegant pages. The writer in *Polite Letters* felt himself degraded, by sinking into the dull narrator of political events. It is from this time that Newspapers and periodical Literature became distinct works.

#### BRITISH CONSULATE.

*Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1819.*

SIR—I have the honor to enclose to you for publication, an order in council passed at the court at Carlton house, the 28th May, 1819.

I am further instructed to state, that as a considerable time may elapse before his royal highness the prince regent's government, can receive information of the measures which foreign governments may think proper to adopt, with reference to the said order, it has become necessary to frame some arrangements by which the governor of the Mauritius shall be enabled to give effect to his royal highness's commands. That officer has accordingly been instructed not to admit any foreign vessel into the ports of the Mauritius unless she be provided with a certificate from his majesty's consul resident at the port where she may have taken out her clearance, stating that regulations, corresponding to the prince regent's order of the 28th May, had been promulgated by the government of the country where such consul may be residing.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GILBERT ROBERTSON.

*Richard Bache, esq.*

At the Court at Carlton House, the 28th May, 1819, present, his royal highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas by an act, passed in the fifty-seventh year of his present majesty, intitled "an act to continue and extend the provisions of an act of his present majesty, for regulating the trade and commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and also for regulating the trade of the Island of Mauritius;" his majesty is authorized, by and with the advice of his privy council, by an order or orders to be issued from time to time, to give such directions, and to make such regulations touching the trade and commerce to and from all islands, colonies, or places, and the territories and dependencies thereof, to his majesty belonging or in his possession, in Africa, or Asia to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, (excepting only the possessions of the East India Company) as to his majesty, in council, shall appear most expedient and salutary, any thing contained in an act, passed in the

twelfth year of the reign of his majesty king Charles the second, intitled "an act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation," or in an act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of his majesty king William the third, intitled "an act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses in the plantation trade," or any other act or acts of parliament now in force, relating to his majesty's colonies and plantations, or any other act or acts of parliament, law, usage or custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date of this present order, British vessels arrived at any port of the Island of Mauritius, or its dependencies, from any country in amity with his majesty, laden with any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of such country (excepting all articles composed of cotton, iron, steel, or wool, of foreign manufacture) shall be permitted to enter and land their cargoes, and dispose of the same in the said ports, subject to such duties as may be payable thereon.

And it is further ordered, that every such British vessel arriving as aforesaid, shall be permitted to export to any such foreign country in amity with his majesty, a cargo consisting of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Island of Mauritius, or its dependencies, or any other articles which shall have been legally imported there, on payment of such duties as may be payable thereon.

And it is hereby further ordered, that vessels belonging to the subjects of any foreign state in amity with his majesty, which foreign state shall allow British vessels to carry on trade as aforesaid between the ports of such state and the Island of Mauritius, on the same terms as in vessels of such foreign state, shall be permitted in like manner to import into the ports of the island of Mauritius, or its dependencies, from any part of the country to which such vessel shall belong, any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of such country (excepting all articles composed of cotton, iron, steel, or wool of foreign manufacture) and to dispose of the same in the ports of the said island and its dependencies, on payment of the same duties as shall be payable on the like articles when imported from such foreign port in British vessels; and that every such foreign vessel shall be permitted to export a cargo consisting of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Island of Mauritius, or its dependencies, or if any other articles which shall have been legally imported there, on payment of the same duties as shall be payable on similar articles when exported to such foreign ports in British vessels.

It is, however, hereby further ordered and declared, that no foreign vessel, allowed by the terms of this order to export a cargo from the Island of Mauritius, or its dependencies, shall be permitted to export such cargo to any of his majesty's possessions, or to any other place, than a port or place, belonging to the state or power to which the vessel itself shall belong.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and the lords commissioners of the admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

JAS. BULLOCK.

From the New-York Evening Post.

**OBITUARY**—Died, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24th, at his residence in Stratford, Conn. in the 83d year of his age, William Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. late President of Columbia College, &c.

Dr. Johnson was the eldest son of the rev. Dr. Johnson, the first president of the college of this city, a man to whom the religion and learning of this country are indebted for many important services. He was born at Stratford, Conn. in 1727, and was educated at Yale College, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1744. He afterwards pursued his studies for some time at Harvard University, where he was admitted to the degree of A. M. in 1747, and his name has for several years appeared in the catalogue of that institution, as the oldest living graduate. He then applied himself to the study of the law, and his first appearance at the bar, forms an epoch in the legal history of his native state. The legal system of Connecticut was at that time exceedingly crude, and the irregular equity by which the courts were guided was rather perplexed than enlightened, by occasional recurrence to a few of the older common law authorities, which were repeated without being understood.

Dalton's Sheriff, and Justice of Peace, and one or two of the older books of Precedents, formed the whole library of the bar and the bench. General literature and taste were, if possible, at a still lower ebb among the profession. Mr. Johnson, gifted with every external grace of the orator, a voice of the finest and richest tones, a copious and flowing elocution, and a mind stored with elegant literature, appeared at the bar with a fascination of language and manner, which those who heard him had never even conceived it possible to unite with the technical address of an advocate.

At the same time, he rendered a still more important service to his countrymen, by introducing to their knowledge the liberal decisions of Lord Mansfield, the doctrines of the civilians, and afterwards (as more general questions arose) the authorities and reasonings of Grotius, Puffendorf, and the other great teachers of natural and public law.

He soon rose to the highest professional reputation, and after passing with honor through almost all the respectable elective offices of the colony, was sent in 1766 by the colonial legislature, to England, as their agent extraordinary, for the purpose of arguing before the royal council, a great land cause of the highest importance to the colony. He remained in England until 1771.

During his residence in London, he became intimately acquainted with many of those great men, who in various walks of science and letters, of the church and the law, contributed to make that period of English history so splendid. Secker, Berkeley, the amiable and elegant Lowth, Horne, Porrett, Newton, Jones, Sir John Pringle, Wedderburn, Dunning, Burke, and Lord Mansfield, were among his warmest friends. Dr. Samuel Johnson, too, who had not yet learnt to hate the Americans, took a particular liking to his transatlantic namesake, claimed relationship with him, (though the connection was never very clearly made out,) and after his return to this country kept up a correspondence with him for some years. During this period, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, on the recommendation of Sir John Pringle, who was at that time its president.

After his return to his native country, he again applied himself to his profession, and some time after was appointed one of the judges of the superior court of Connecticut. He also represented the state for some years under the old confederation. Upon the calling of the convention at Philadelphia, for the purpose of framing a new constitution for the U. States, Dr. J. was sent as a delegate from his native state, in company with Ellsworth and Sherman. Here he was eminently useful. Great as the talents of that illustrious assembly were, yet its deliberations were often impeded by jarring interests and local feelings. Dr. Johnson's views were all liberal and national, and "seeking peace in the spirit of peace," he was frequently the happy instrument of conciliation between the jealousies and fears of the smaller states, and the claims of the great ones. The most peculiar and original feature of our government, is understood to have been suggested by him. He first proposed the organization of the senate as a distinct body, in which the state sovereignties should be equally represented and guarded, while the weight of population might be felt in the house of representatives.

On the first organization of the new constitution, Dr. J. was elected a senator in Congress, and in that station largely contributed to form those institutions and to lay down those rules which were hereafter to give to the new government its energy and direction.

Among other acts of great public importance the bill for organising the judiciary establishment of the U. States was drawn up by him in concert with his colleague Oliver Ellsworth. This was not only a work of much labor, but of some address, as it was necessary to form a system which might not only answer the great ends of public justice, but at the same time preserve a great uniformity in the mode of its administration and maintain the authority of the national government, without encroaching upon the state jurisdictions or rudely innovating upon their established forms of practice.

About this period Columbia College which had fallen into decay during the war, was re-organised and began to attract some share of public attention and patronage. In 1792 Dr. Johnson was elected to the presidency and continued to fill that station with great dignity and usefulness until 1800, when in consequence of the infirmities of advancing age he resigned his office and returned to his native village, where he has ever since resided.

Though retired from busy life he retained to the last the vigor and activity of his mind, the ardor of his literary curiosity, and the most lively interest in all that concerned the welfare of his country and of the christian world. There are some noble lines of S. Johnson, which the writer of this notice has frequently applied to him, and no language could more happily describe his virtuous and venerable age.

—The virtues of a temperate prime,  
Bless with an age exempt from scorn or crime,  
An age that melts with unperceived decay,  
And glides in pious innocence away;  
Whose peaceful day benevolence endears,  
Whose night congratulating conscience cheers,  
The general favorite as the general friend,  
Such age there is, and who shall wish its end?

**ANECDOTE**—A punster observing two sheriff's officers running after an ingenious but distressed author, remarked, that it was a new edition of the "Pursuits of Literature," unbound but hot pressed.

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